

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

ATKINSON & JUDD (A. L. C. Atkinson and Albert F. Judd, Jr.)—Office over Bishop & Co.'s bank, cor. Merchant and Kaahumanu Sts.

ACHIL & JOHNSON (W. C. Achil and Joseph Johnson)—Office No. 10 West King St.; Tel. 884.

LYLE A. DICKEY—King and Bethel Sts. Tel. 88; P. O. box 794.

JOHN W. JOHNSON—Suite 915 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul General for States of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin.

H. L. MARX—Commissioner of Deeds for California; 14 Kaahumanu St.

CHAR. F. PETERSON—15 Kaahumanu Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEO. J. AUGUR, Homeopathic Practitioner—Special attention given to chronic diseases; office and residence, Beretania St., nearly opp. Methodist church, office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 1 to 3 p. m.; Sundays, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.; Tel. 732.

DR. J. A. CLEVELAND, M. D.—Office 123 King St., hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.; Tel. 620.

DR. W. J. GALBRAITH—Office and residence, 509, Beretania and Alakea Sts., office hours, 9 to 10, 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Tel. 204.

DR. G. W. JOHNS—Office 509 Nuuanu St., hours 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sunday 9 to 10:30 a. m.; Tel. 132.

DR. T. MITAMURA—Office, 509 Nuuanu St., Tel. 554, P. O. box 545; residence, 509 Nuuanu St.; office hours 9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p. m.

DR. E. C. WATERHOUSE—Office and residence, King St., near Alakea; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m.; 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m.; telephone 301 white.

DR. A. C. POSEY—Specialist for Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose Diseases and Cancers; Masonic Temple, hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

T. B. CLAPHAM—Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, office King St. Station; Tel. 1083; calls day or night promptly answered; specialties, obstetrics and lameness.

DENTISTS.

M. E. GROSSMAN, D.D.S.—Alakea St., three doors above Masonic Temple, Honolulu; office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

DR. DERRY—Mott-Smith bldg., cor. Fort and Hotel Sts.; office hours 9 to 4.

DR. C. R. HIGH—Philadelphia Dental College 1892; Masonic Temple, Tel. 213.

DR. A. C. WALL, DR. O. E. WALL—Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Lowe Bldg., Fort St.; Tel. 84.

MUSICIANS.

COOK'S MUSIC SCHOOL—Will remain open during the coming vacation. Pupils can avail themselves of this to make up for time lost during quarantine.

ARCHITECTS.

BEARDSLEE & PAGE, Architects and Builders—Office, 204, Arlington Annex, Honolulu, H. L.; sketches and correct estimates furnished at short notice; Tel. 229; P. O. box 718.

HOWARD & TRAIN, Architects—Suite 1, Model Block, Fort St.

ENGINEERS.

CHAR. V. E. DOVE, C.E.—Surveyor and Civil Engineer; office Campbell block, upstairs (next to Bishop & Co. bank); P. O. box 423. Orders taken for type-writing.

CATTON, NEILL & CO., LTD.—Engineers, electricians and boiler-makers, Honolulu.

FRASER & CHALMERS, Engineers and Builders—Engines, Riedler Pumps, Pumps; 411 Fort St.; H. A. Allen, mech. electr., representative.

JAMES T. TAYLOR, M. Am. Soc. C. E.—Consulting Hydraulic Engineer; 206 Judd Bldg., Honolulu. Tel. 938.

CONTRACTORS.

E. E. MEEMANO & CO.—Contractors and Builders, Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators; all work neatly done, office Fort St., back of High School, Honolulu.

WM. T. PATY—Contractor and Builder. Stone and office fitting, brick, wood or concrete building, shop, Palace Walk; residence Willet Ave., near Kawaia.

OPTICIANS.

DEFECTIVE VISION is the cause of about 90 per cent of all headaches, neuritis and diseases which are often attributed to ill health. Properly fitted glasses in such cases will give immediate relief. R. E. LUCAS, Optician, Love Building.

STENOGRAPHERS.

A. T. MEYER—Stenographer and Typewriter, office with Thurston & Carter.

MISS RUBY MILLER—Stenographer, 1051 Kapiolani, Room 25 Judd Bldg.

CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS.

JOHN H. FULTON—Late of San Francisco; 10 Fort St., near Queen.

BROKERS.

J. CAMPBELL—Office Queen St., opposite Union Feed Co.

L. KENTWELL—Loans negotiated, Chinese business transacted; Bethel St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELVA—Agent to take acknowledgment to instruments, district of Kona, Hawaii, at W. C. Achil's office, King St., near Nuuanu.

No appointment was made yesterday by the board of Health in the matter of an assistant to Dr. Pratt.

Mrs. Jacob Morris of Salt Lake City, Utah, is expected in Honolulu to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louman.

The commencement exercises of the class of 1900 of Oahu College will take place in Paoah Hall today. The diploma will be conferred upon the graduates.

A lady (who has purchased a "Mist" put it on myself")—office assistant (very politely)—"and necessarily, ma'am: It will probably accomplish more if you put it on a letter."—Tit-Bits.

A DAY FULL OF DELIGHT

Hawaii Will Celebrate the Fourth.

NOISE FROM EARLY MORN

Yacht Races, Parade, Literary Exercises and Possible Fireworks At Night.

PROGRAM FOR FOURTH OF JULY.

- 1. National Salute, 8 o'clock.
- 2. Yacht Races, all classes, at 8 o'clock.
- 3. Military and Civic Parade, 9 o'clock.
- 4. Literary and Musical Exercises, 9:30 o'clock.
- 5. Field Sports and Games in General, Makiki, 2:30 p. m.
- 6. Fireworks at Executive Bldg., 10 p. m.
- 7. The Committee of Twenty-one and all sub-committees will meet in the Chamber of Commerce at 12:30 noon sharp, tomorrow.
- 8. Estimates of expenses of the various committees are requested to be handed in to the committee in finance before the general meeting.

The Committee of Twenty-one, which has the Fourth of July celebration in hand, met yesterday noon in the Chamber of Commerce. The small number present hindered the purposes for which the meeting was called—that of formulating definite plans for the program of exercises.

None of the committees had yet met except that on sports, of which Dr. Grossman is chairman. He reported progress in the line of yacht races. The yacht owners and enthusiasts are eager to test the speed of their craft, ranging from first to fourth-class, but wanted the matter of prizes announced, so that they could go ahead and trim their racers for the occasion.

Chairman George W. Smith called for order at 12:39 and asked for committee reports. He announced that as yet no committee on fireworks had been named for the reason that it was not definitely known whether there were enough fireworks in the city to make a creditable display. Formerly all manner of fireworks had been imported by the committee in charge. Preparations in previous years had been made in plenty of time to send in an order to the Coast. This year the celebration of Kamehameha Day, Admission Day, and other events had delayed the citizens from coming together earlier.

The chairman asked whether it would be the sense of the meeting whether or not fireworks would form part of the day's events.

Dr. Grossman suggested that a committee be appointed by the chair to canvass the city and see what kind of pyrotechnics could be gathered and what would be the cost. His suggestion was put in the form of a motion and carried unanimously.

If the committee can find the material and the finance committee can prevail upon patriotic citizens to go down into their pockets the public will be treated to an evening feature which from time immemorial on the Mainland has been a fitting close to Uncle Sam's anniversary.

The Literary Committee had nothing to report. W. H. Farrington, the chairman, said he had called a meeting for 4:30 o'clock in the Stock Exchange and would there formulate a program of literary exercises.

No member of the Finance Committee was present and no report was heard from them.

The Decorating Committee was likewise absent.

The Parade Committee was silent.

The military gentlemen composing the Saluting Committee were also conspicuous by their absence.

For the Committee on Sports, Dr. Grossman stated that outside of the yacht races they planned to have the regular field sports, baseball and games at Makiki in the afternoon. He recommended that the committee offer the following prizes for the yacht races: First-class boat, \$50; second-class, \$30; third-class, \$20; fourth-class, \$15. His idea was to make the prizes for each class as equitable as possible. The first-class boats required several persons to handle them and considerable expense was involved in putting them in racing trim. The first-class yacht race will probably be run over the Waimanalo and Rabbit Island course. For the second-class race the course would undoubtedly be over the Diamond Head-Pearl Harbor course.

It was arranged that the yacht races should be commenced at 8:30 of the morning of the Fourth in order to give them plenty of time for an early start and not interfere with the parade and literary exercises to be held in the forenoon.

It is proposed to have the parade form before 9 o'clock and the literary exercises at 10 o'clock. The afternoon field sports will commence about 2 o'clock.

Walter G. Smith said that it would be a graceful compliment to the officers of the French cruiser Protet to invite them to join hands with the citizens and assist in the celebration. He thought they would be willing to take part in the parade and fire a national salute. They could be given conspicuous positions at the literary exercises and their presence would add greatly to the celebration. It was announced, however, that the Protet had left the harbor for her voyage in the South Seas early in the forenoon, and Mr. Smith withdrew his suggestion.

Dr. Grossman stated that neither the Healan or Myrtle Boat Clubs had a crew in training and they preferred not to trust a green crew in the shells. Furthermore, it was pointed out that the heat prevailing at this period would probably do the boys an injury, and he recommended that the boat races be abandoned.

Chairman Smith asked that estimates of expenses should be turned into the Finance Committee from all the sub-committees, so that they would have some idea of the amount of money, it would be necessary to raise.

He announced that W. J. Coelho had been added to the Literary and Musical Committee.

The Committee on Fireworks was announced with the following names: J. J. Kelly, E. W. Wright, George Stratemeyer and G. W. R. King. Mr. King's name was withdrawn, as it was stated that he did not desire to serve. Captain Campbell's name was added to the Committee on Sports.

The Committee of Twenty-one and the sub-committees will have a meeting on Friday at 12:30 noon, sharp. The chairman requested that every one make it a special point to be present, as the time for preparing for the country's natal day was very short.

AIR SPACE NECESSARY

Changes in Structure Law Probable.

PRESENT STATUTE WEAK

Various Matters Considered at First Meeting of Territorial Health Board.

The first meeting of the Board of Health under Territorial auspices was held yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Wood in the chair as presiding officer. Those in attendance were Dr. Wood, Attorney General E. P. Dole, George W. Smith, F. J. Lowrey, E. C. Winston and Dr. N. B. Emerson.

Dr. Wood brought up a number of recommendations left in writing by Dr. Garvin, executive officer of the Board, prior to his departure for Kahului on health matters. The first recommendation was to change the reading of section 2 of the Rules and Regulations of the Board. This has reference to the erection of buildings fronting on streets. Dr. Garvin stated he had been advised by the Attorney General that the regulation as at present constructed would not hold good in the courts. The interpretation of the rule by the Board would not stand a legal test. The section reads, "There shall be a clear space of ten feet for air between buildings, except those fronting on streets." The last part of the clause was the one which Dr. Garvin considered weak.

The Board interpreted this to mean that all buildings shall be built flush with the sidewalk or street line, if no air space is to be allowed. This feature of buildings would predominate in the business district. If buildings or houses were set back from the street, and yet fronting them, they should be constructed with a view to securing the specified number of feet between to allow of a free circulation of air.

The executive officer's recommendation was that "there shall be a clear air space between all buildings which are contiguous to the street line." This would include all outbuildings, shanties, sheds or any kind of a structure.

Dr. Emerson thought it would weaken unnecessary hardship upon many who would leave a small space in front of their houses, and could otherwise be complying with the law.

Dr. Wood explained that the regulation was for the purpose of preventing any one from building a structure against his boundary line and thus shut buildings on the other side of the boundary. This regulation would not hold good in the business district, nor was it designed to be enforced there, stated Dr. Wood. It was designed to apply in places where people dwell and slept. In the business portions few people slept on the premises, and no one could prevent buildings from going up wall to wall and to the extent of the boundary line.

He explained that Alexander Young's new building, according to the plans exhibited, would be the first to come under the ban of the regulation. This building will have its corners flush with the street lines, but will be recessed for the greater length of its frontage on the new street. It is the contention of some members of the Board that the entire front must be flush with the sidewalk line.

It was further explained by Dr. Wood that this regulation is being defeated in many instances by people putting residences fronting a street ten to fifteen feet away from the sidewalk, and thus allowing them to jam up against the rear or side boundary, as the case may be. If a neighbor does exactly the same thing just around the corner, and jams his building up against the same boundary, it cuts off all the air space.

The case of the small shop which has just been erected on Union street. Having been built flush with the street line, it could be jammed up against the residence at the apex of Union street and Garden lane.

The regulation was finally passed to the Attorney General for an opinion and a redraft.

The second recommendation of Dr. Garvin had reference to the title of a section relating to the proper flooring and drains for stables. He recommended that the title be changed from "Livestock Stables" to read "Hacks, Trams, Buses, Dairy, Express, Truck, Livery and Such Other Stables in Which Five or More Mules or Horses Are Kept." The suggestion was put in the form of a motion and carried.

The report of the Food Commissioner was read in regard to the analysis of all the dairies of the city. In the analysis of milk from milk-shake vendors was very low, showing watering. The standard is 11 per cent and the milk-shake fluid was only 7 per cent.

A report sent from the Coast by Dr. Day in regard to tuberculosis will be read Friday by Dr. Wood. The report consists of many tables and reports of the Board of Health of New York city, and on them Dr. Day has made many recommendations for the treatment of tuberculosis in Hawaii. There was too little time to go over the matter yesterday. Dr. Wood explained that it was a very serious subject and should be gone over carefully.

Another of Dr. Garvin's recommendations was to bring all the departments of the Board of Health under one roof, and suggested that the Government Dispensary, morgue, food and bacteriological laboratories be brought together. Officers should be opened for the heads of the various health bureaus, and a large office for the use of the Health Board. Dr.

LITERARY PROGRAM FOR THE BIG DAY

Four Short Speeches and Judge E tee May Preside.

If Judge M. M. Ester, the recently appointed Judge of the United States Court, arrives in time he will be invited to act as the presiding officer of the Fourth of July exercises. At a meeting of the Literary Committee of the Fourth of July Committee this was agreed upon. If it had been known positively that Judge Ester would arrive on time, he would have been asked to act as orator of the day, but in view of the uncertainty as to the time of arrival, it was judged best not to wait long before choosing the orators.

W. R. Farrington acted as chairman of the meeting and there were present, as well, Frank L. Hoogs, E. S. Gill, W. G. Smith, Wray Taylor, Ed. Towse and W. J. Coelho. The question of choice of orator occupied the greater part of the meeting. Mr. Hoogs suggested that Judge Ester and United States District Attorney Baird be asked to deliver the speeches of the day, but after considerable discussion as to the probability of their arrival, Mr. Smith's suggestion, that there be four twenty-minute speeches, to be delivered by Mr. Baird, if he arrives, Judge C. A. Galbraith, Attorney A. S. Humphreys and T. McCarty Stewart, and that Judge Ester be asked to act as the presiding officer, was adopted. Chairman Farrington was instructed to invite these gentlemen to participate, to report at a subsequent meeting of the committee.

Upon Mr. Farrington's suggestion, Wray Taylor was given charge of the musical part of the program. The Amateur Orchestra will furnish several numbers, and there will be also one or two vocal solos. It is probable that Miss Griedwald will participate, to report at a subsequent meeting of the committee.

Mr. Farrington and Mr. Taylor were empowered to draw up the program and present it at the next meeting of the committee.

POLICE DRAGNET MAKES A HAUL

"Four, forty-four" was the lucky number last night with the police—section 44, that which covers the selling of spirituous liquors without a license. Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth and Special Officer Hanrahan, as the result of considerable hustling and clever work, pounced upon "Bob" Gardner, Buchanan and Harry Le Roy and secured souvenirs of the chase in the way of various fine brands of gin, brandy, whisky and other refreshments. It is alleged that these articles were sold without a license.

At "Bob" Gardner's place in Pawa there was a select party partaking of "hard" drinks and otherwise whiling away a "pleasant" evening. Four bottles, each containing a different species of intoxicant, were secured at Gardner's resort. Whether their contents were sold or "given away" remains to be shown in court.

Among the notables present at the little reception at Pawa were Mabel King and Mary Enos and several well-known men about town. The cases came up in the Police Court this morning.

A FARM REFORMATORY.

Idea Suggested for a Change in Site and Methods.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson informed the Governor yesterday at the meeting of the heads of departments of the disposition of Johnny Flaucou's case. Young Flaucou was the eight-year-old boy who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by a Hawaiian judge for a trifling offense and the Board of Education secured his release a day ago. The Governor was in sympathy with the action.

In connection with this case Mr. Atkinson brought up the matter of a change in the site of the reformatory. Governor Dole suggested that the reform school be placed somewhere in the country—say near Pearl City—where the inmates might be worked on farms and learn agriculture amid healthful surroundings. It is likely that the matter will be looked into at once and steps taken toward changing the present methods of treatment of juvenile criminals.

Wood stated it was time to take action in the matter. There was no proper place at present for holding post-mortem examinations. Furthermore the present morgue was too far away from the laboratory and the dispensary. Plans have already been prepared for the new building for the Board of Health, but changes will have to be made in them if Dr. Garvin's suggestions are carried out. It was stated that there is about \$40,000 available for the construction of such a building. Mr. Lowrey and Dr. Emerson were appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

The executive officer also recommended that all persons who are engaged in the carrying on of business relating to the "Act to Mitigate" be required in future to pay a fee for the examination which is required by the law. By so doing Dr. Garvin believes a reduction of the Board's expense could be made. He estimated a saving of about \$150 per annum. The Board adjourned at 5:15 until tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

Bond Filed.

James E. Jaeger yesterday filed his bond as administrator of the estate of Gustave H. A. Jaeger, deceased. The amount of the bond is \$15,000 and Mark P. Robinson is the surety.

NO PRESIDENT YET FOR HEALTH BOARD

Dr. Wood and G. W. Smith Refuse—Salaried Man Probable.

The Board of Health is yet without a president. It was expected that the Board would elect its President at yesterday afternoon's session but after nearly an hour's discussion in session from which all outsiders were kept, the Board came to no definite conclusion as to who should be ex-president Wood's successor.

There was a stumbling block at the outset. Although the matter has been discussed informally among the board members for several days, yet it was not until the members met in session yesterday that the difficulties were discovered.

Dr. Wood and George W. Smith were both requested to serve but they both firmly declined. Dr. Wood said later to an advertiser reporter: "No, we did not elect a president. No one on the Board wanted to serve as the duties are too exacting and require nearly all one's time. I would not serve again for \$10,000 a year, but I am willing to be a member of the Board. We tried to induce George W. Smith to accept but he too was unwilling, on account of his business interests."

"What we want is an outsider who can use every hour of his time in looking after the duties of the Health Board. It would be a salaried position. There was some difference of opinion as to whether there was any money available for such a purpose. Personally I believe we would be acting within the law to choose an outsider for president and give him a salary too."

It is understood that the name of Dr. Garvin was prominently mentioned in connection with the title. The question arose entirely on whether or not the Board had the power to go outside itself as a body and place at its head a man who was not connected directly with the Board. Mr. George W. Smith states that Governor Dole is of the opinion that the Board can follow this course, and as to the salary, that it could be arranged in some manner or other. In substance he believes the Board has a perfect right to place a salaried man at the head of its affairs.

CHANCE FOR POSTMASTERS.

All They Have to Do is to Sell Stamps to Grow Rich.

Here is an opportunity for hustling fourth class postmasters in Hawaii to raise their offices to third class. The government of Uncle Sam offers good inducements to such as will take in the shells on sales of stamps, stamped envelopes and paper wraps, besides the revenues from box rents. The Post Office Inspector now in Honolulu Mr. M. H. Flint, has sent out the following to the postmasters:

You will sell the stamps at prescribed rates, and at the end of each quarter in rendering your accounts will be allowed the following compensation. On the first, \$50.00 of stamps cancelled on mail matter actually mailed in your post-office, 100 per cent. On the next, \$100.00, 50 per cent. On the next, \$200.00, 50 per cent, and the balance at the rate of 40 per cent until your total compensation runs up to an amount not exceeding \$250.00 per quarter. You will be allowed all box rents collected by you, which is also to be included with your accounts, but as before stated total compensation cannot exceed \$250.00 per quarter. If your compensation should be \$250.00 for four successive quarters, and your sale of stamped paper for the year should equal or exceed \$1900.00, the office will be made a Presidential office with regular and fixed salaries and allowance. For small offices no allowance in excess of your compensation can be authorized. That is, there will be no allowance for rent, fuel or light.

A guide, who was showing a party through the Senate corridors of the national capital a few days ago, halted them before the statue of John Hancock, and after they had admired it and its unique inscription, led them away with this final bit of information: "Hancock was a great man; you know, he wrote the Declaration of Independence." And not one of the party raised his voice in protest.

LAST OF HIS RACE

G. H. White Only Negro in Congress.

CHANGE IN SITUATION

Some Afro-Americans Who Have Won Prominence in National Politics.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—He is the last of his race. An epoch is closed. Seated in a remote corner of the chamber of the House of Representatives, near Brumfield's painting of the opening of negotiations at the siege of Yorktown, he listens to an uproar on the floor, apparently lost in reflection. A light mulatto of sturdy physique, he has close-cropped, kinky hair and two inches of whiskers militate. The eyes are bright, the mustache neatly trimmed, and the hair parted in the middle. There is a slight trace of the Ethiopian in his features, but the face is pleasing and intellectual. Dressed with excellent taste, he is evidently a man of education and refinement. Speaking in correct terms in language sparkling with American idioms, he lacks affability, although polite in manner and direct in conversation. Indeed, he has few if any Congressional associates. His wife, a lady of beauty and refinement, frequently visits the capitol and returns home with him after the toils of the day. This statesman is the Hon. George Henry White, of Tarboro, N. C., the last of the negro Congressmen.

The reconstruction era has at last passed the flood and is beginning to ebb. The palmy days of the new era are over and the relapse is here. Mere ephemera were the carpetbagger and scalliwagger. They were political insects with lives measured by days. But the negro survived nearly a third of a century. He was a part of the soil of the South, cultivated by questionable methods, but never fertilized. Like the old Virginia tobacco fields, the soil seems to have run out, and the land, no longer productive, is about to be abandoned. Mr. White is as able and intelligent a representative of his race as has ever appeared in Washington. He comports himself with great dignity. Addressing his colleagues with unusual ability, when the opportunity serves, his seasons his oratory with ridicule and sarcasm, relieving it with witty sayings and metaphors. Once in the present session he reached the plateau of real oratory. In burning words he arraigned Judge Lynch for his high crimes and misdemeanors in the South, and sought his impeachment at the bar of public opinion. There was no pleading for favor, but a demand for individual rights. He did not beg for fair play; he exacted it. The speech dissected acknowledged facts with an unsparring scalpel, laid bare one festering wound and demanded the prompt application of a remedy. Possibly it was more aggressive than suggestive, more irritating than convincing, but no one could gainsay its logic. The members listened with intense interest, and the speech aroused strong editorial comment. Among those who congratulated the orator was one or two Democrats from south of Mason and Dixon's line. It was the best work done by White during his three years in Congress. Mayhap it was the last protest that will ever be made by a black man in Congress.

SITUATION HAS CHANGED.

For the situation has changed. The woods have been cut away and the stream has run dry. The denuding of the forest began four years ago when Mississippi adopted a State constitution practically disfranchising the negro. Louisiana followed suit, and North Carolina and Virginia are already treading in the same path. The fifteen amendment is virtually being wiped out. Dry are the stones in the bed of the brook. There may be water under them, but whether it will ever again ooze to the surface time alone can determine.

What a regime it was in its heyday! The arrested whites seem to have regarded it as a sort of political nightmare. No more incongruous political elements were upheaved in the French revolution. It was a stratum of statesmanship unshadowed and utterly unknown. It was like fungi, the product of a night, and only a few experts could separate the mushroom from the toadstool. It first knocked at the door of the House of Representatives in the Fortieth Congress in the person of a West Indian negro 30 years old. His name was J. Willis Menard, and he had received a certificate of election from Governor H. C. Warmoth of Louisiana. His seat was contested by Caleb S. Hunt. The Committee on Elections reported against Menard, and Hunt was seated by the House. Menard argued his case ably and vigorously, and was the first negro who was ever heard in Congress.

The next negro who appeared was Hiram R. Revels. He was elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi, and took his seat in February, 1870, his term expiring March 4, 1871. Revels was tall and commanding and of very agreeable and engaging manners. It was said that he had a white wife. He was a graduate of a Quaker seminary in Indiana. At the expiration of his term he became a Methodist minister, and made his theological career remunerative by lecturing in Boston and other cultured precincts.

While Revels was a United States Senator several negroes were admitted to the House of Representatives. This was in the Forty-first Congress. The most prominent was Joseph H. Rainey, born a slave in Georgetown, S. C., in 1832. Rainey was a barber in Charleston when the war broke out. He fled to the West Indies in 1852, where he remained until the close of the war. On returning to

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